

In the Abstract:

The Abstract was amended in our Preliminary Amendment dated March 30, 2005, to delete multiple paragraphs, as follows. A substitute Abstract of the Disclosure is attached hereto on a separate sheet, which was not provided with our Preliminary Amendment.

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-- The types of gasolines having different distillation characteristics and various compositions are identified accurately and rapidly. A pulse voltage is applied for a predetermined time to a liquid type identifying sensor heater including a heater and an identifying liquid temperature sensor provided in the vicinity of the heater and an identified gasoline is heated by the heater and the liquid type is identified with a voltage output difference V_0 corresponding to a temperature difference between an initial temperature and a peak temperature in the identifying liquid temperature sensor. Furthermore, a gasoline is introduced between electrodes of an alcohol concentration detecting sensor, and a change in a specific inductive capacity of the gasoline between the electrodes is measured with an oscillation frequency thereby detecting an alcohol concentration in the gasoline. Moreover, based on the alcohol concentration detected by the alcohol concentration detecting device, correcting liquid type identification data in the identification control portion on the basis of alcohol concentration data which are prestored in the identification control portion, thereby identifying a liquid type. --

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The present inventors have proposed a fluid identifying method in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. Hei 11(1999)-153561 (particularly see paragraphs (0042) to (0049)) (which will be hereinafter referred to as "Patent Document 1"). In this method, a heating member is caused to generate heat by carrying electricity, a temperature detector is heated through the heat generation, a heat transfer from the heating member to the temperature detector is thermally influenced through a fluid to be identified, and the type of the identified fluid is distinguished based on an electrical output corresponding to the electric